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TRAILER COURT SANITATION WITH SUGGESTED ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS

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TRAILER COURT SANITATION

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FOREWORD

A recognized threat to public health is posed by trailer courts which are operated and maintained in an insanitary manner—a threat to the health not only of the occupants of the courts, but of residents of the adjoining communities as well. At the same time, there is an obvious need for more well constructed and properly maintained courts in almost every area of the Nation, to serve the growing number of Americans who live in mobile homes either by choice or because of the exigencies of employment or military service.

The demand for a manual of trailer-court sanitation standards which would be broad enough in scope for Nation-wide use, and yet easily amenable to local regulation, became apparent through the numerous requests received by the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency, to undertake the development of basic principles therefor. These requests, from State and municipal health authorities as well as from industry, have resulted in the publication of these standards.

The manual, as prepared by the Municipal and Rural Branch of the Division of Sanitation, incorporates many valuable recommendations from many sources, including members of the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers. Grateful acknowledgment is made especially to the Conference of Municipal Public Health Engineers for their review and general endorsement of the standards set forth herein, and for their comments which, I am sure, have served to make this publication more comprehensive and more useful to State and municipal authorities, trailer-court operators, trailer manufacturers, and owners.

Deep appreciation must be expressed, also, to the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, for having undertaken to produce and distribute this publication as a public service, at no profit to itself, without exercising any influence or direction over its content.

Leonard M. Board, Chief
Division of Sanitation,
Public Health Service

INTRODUCTION

Parked trailer coaches may create insanitary conditions by improper disposal of sewage and refuse. These conditions can endanger the health and safety not only of the trailer-coach occupants, but of residents of adjacent areas as well. The construction of trailer courts in localities where sanitation codes are lacking, or where local health units are non-existent, and indiscriminate overnight parking along highways and in park and forest areas, create important hazards to health.

The growing number of Americans living in trailer coaches is indicated by the manufacture of more than 50,000 of these mobile homes each year. This is of obvious concern to State and local health authorities, but the health problems cannot be resolved simply by prohibiting trailer coaches from stopping within city limits, which has been the historic approach. The Federal agencies responsible for the operation and maintenance of national parks and forests also face the sanitary problems of trailer travelers, who need modern trailer courts with adequate water, electric power, and sewer connections to serve the many itinerant coaches visiting these recreational areas.

Approximately 90 percent of the trailer-coach output of 1950 was sold to construction workers and military personnel, who depend on this type of housing to enable them to live with their families for extended periods near their employment or posts. The increasing number of coaches equipped with toilet and bathroom fixtures emphasizes the need for complete water and sewerage facilities in all trailer courts.

This manual has been prepared as a guide to the trailer-court owner and operator, and as an aid to Federal agencies and State and local health and zoning authorities, by providing adequate environmental-santitation standards for all areas where the parking of trailer coaches will occur. The term "environmental sanitation," as used in relation to trailer courts, covers all phases of sanitation, including housing hygiene and accident prevention. It is essential that sanitation of the mobile home be considered in this broad sense, for satisfactory living conditions to be provided for trailer occupants moving interstate who seek healthful living accommodations for indefinite periods.

Sanitation, as related to the operation of a trailer coach, requires more than a clean, comfortable, and attractive vehicle. It involves the desire of every trailer-coach owner to stop only where a safe supply of water is available, and where all waste from the coach can be disposed of without creating a nuisance or polluting any stream or drinking-water supply. There is a definite need for general guidance in the planning and operation of trailer courts, so that the construction, operation, and maintenance of these areas will be mutually satisfactory to the State and local health authorities, the individuals using the courts, the court owners, and the neighborhoods.

Suggested ordinances and regulations that may be adopted by local governmental units are included as appendices. They may be adapted by States or other jurisdictions to make them applicable to local conditions. For additional data on such items as electrical connections, fuel storage, and fire protection, refer to *Standards for Fire Prevention and Fire Protection in Trailer Coaches and Trailer Courts*, (National Fire Protection Association, June 1952) and to the *National Electrical Code*. Other pertinent information may be found in Housing and Home Finance Agency's publication, "Recommended Standards for Trailer Courts," (1952).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AS USED IN THIS MANUAL

Health Officer: The legally designated health authority (or his authorized representative) of the political subdivision concerned.

Trailer Coach: A vehicle used as a conveyance upon the public streets or highways and duly licensable as such, and constructed in such a manner as to permit occupancy as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons.

Dependent Trailer Coach: A trailer coach which does not have a toilet, nor a bathtub or shower.

Independent Trailer Coach: A trailer coach which has a toilet and a bathtub or shower.

Trailer Court: Any plot of ground upon which two or more occupied trailer coaches are located.

Trailer-Coach Space: A plot of ground within a trailer court, designated for the accommodation of one trailer coach.

Service Building: A building housing separate toilet and bathing facilities for men and women, and also having laundry facilities and a slop-water closet.

SITE PROVISIONS

Location and Area Requirements.—The trailer court should be well drained, and should not be adjacent to swamps, marshes, breeding places for insects and rodents, or heavy industrial zones with objectionable odors or noise. The court should have good natural drainage, or a storm-drainage system should be provided; its drainage should not endanger any water supply. The site should be graded and ditched to eliminate standing water; however, ditching should not create any accident hazards. Whenever possible, the trailer court should be so located as to be accessible to public water and sewerage systems.

The area of the trailer court must be sufficient to accommodate (1) the number of trailer-coach spaces for which the court is designed, (2) parking areas for motor vehicles, and (3) service areas and playgrounds.

Before land is acquired for the trailer court, the health authority should be consulted regarding the compliance of the proposed site with existing health regulations. Other local agencies, such as zoning or planning commissions, should also be consulted.

A well located, well drained trailer court.

Roads and Parking Areas.—All roads in the trailer court should be continuous and at least 20 feet wide, and should connect with public streets or highways. Parking areas should be provided to accommodate at least one motor vehicle for each trailer-coach space. It is desirable that all roads and parking areas be paved or at least, oiled sufficiently to control dust. (One satisfactory method of providing sufficient space for one motor vehicle per coach space is to have road widths of 35 feet and to permit parallel parking on both sides of the roadway.)

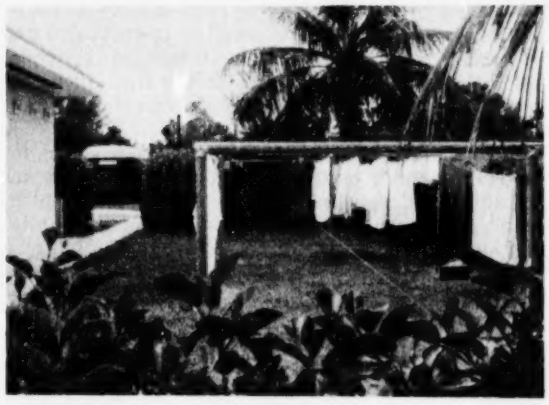
Athough many trailer courts are built with right-angle coach spaces, angular parking of the coaches is preferable. Angular layout of spaces and wider streets facilitate the parking of large coaches, and reduce traffic hazards.

Space Limitations.—Each trailer-coach space should contain a minimum of 1,000 square feet, and should be at least 25 feet wide. In trailer courts where angular parking of coaches is practiced, and where coaches stay for extended periods, a minimum of 1,200 square feet per coach space is recommended. As trailer coaches from 46 to 48 feet in length are now being manufactured, it is desirable to provide some coach spaces at least 50 feet long. Coach spaces should be larger than 1,000 square feet in area where coaches may stay for extended periods; longer coach spaces should be provided for coaches over 35 feet in length.

Each space should abut on a roadway or other clear area, with unobstructed access to a public street. Spaces should be clearly defined, and coaches should be parked so that there will be at least 15 feet between coaches and between any coach and a building or structure, and at least 10 feet between any coach and the trailer court's property line. No trailer coach should be parked closer than 25 feet to any public street or highway, or so that any part of the trailer would obstruct any roadway or walkway. No greater number of trailer coaches should be permitted than there are coach spaces available.

Recreational and Service Areas.—At least 100 square feet per trailer-coach space should be made available in one or more areas for recreational uses. These areas should be so located as to be free of traffic hazards. Because of the various age groups represented, it is desirable that two or more recreational areas be provided in larger trailer courts. In some instances, a second-story room may be provided in the service building to permit indoor recreational activities during inclement weather.

Where service areas for the drying of clothes are necessary, they should be provided on the basis of at least 50 square feet per coach space. The service areas should be close to the service building, and as far as possible from roadways or travel areas. Where mechanical clothes-dryers are provided in the laundry room of the service building, service areas are not functionally necessary, but it is desirable to provide them.



Clothes-drying area adjacent to service building.

Layout and Other Plans.—Layout plans of the proposed court should be prepared and submitted to the health and zoning authorities for their approval. A description of the trailer-court location, with regard to highways, street number, etc., should accompany the layout plan.

The plan should show (1) the area and dimensions of the site; (2) the number, location, and size of all coach spaces; (3) the location and width of roadways and walkways; (4) the location of the service building (or buildings) and any other proposed structures; (5) the location of water and sewer lines; and (6) the location of storm drains and catch basins. When it is necessary to provide

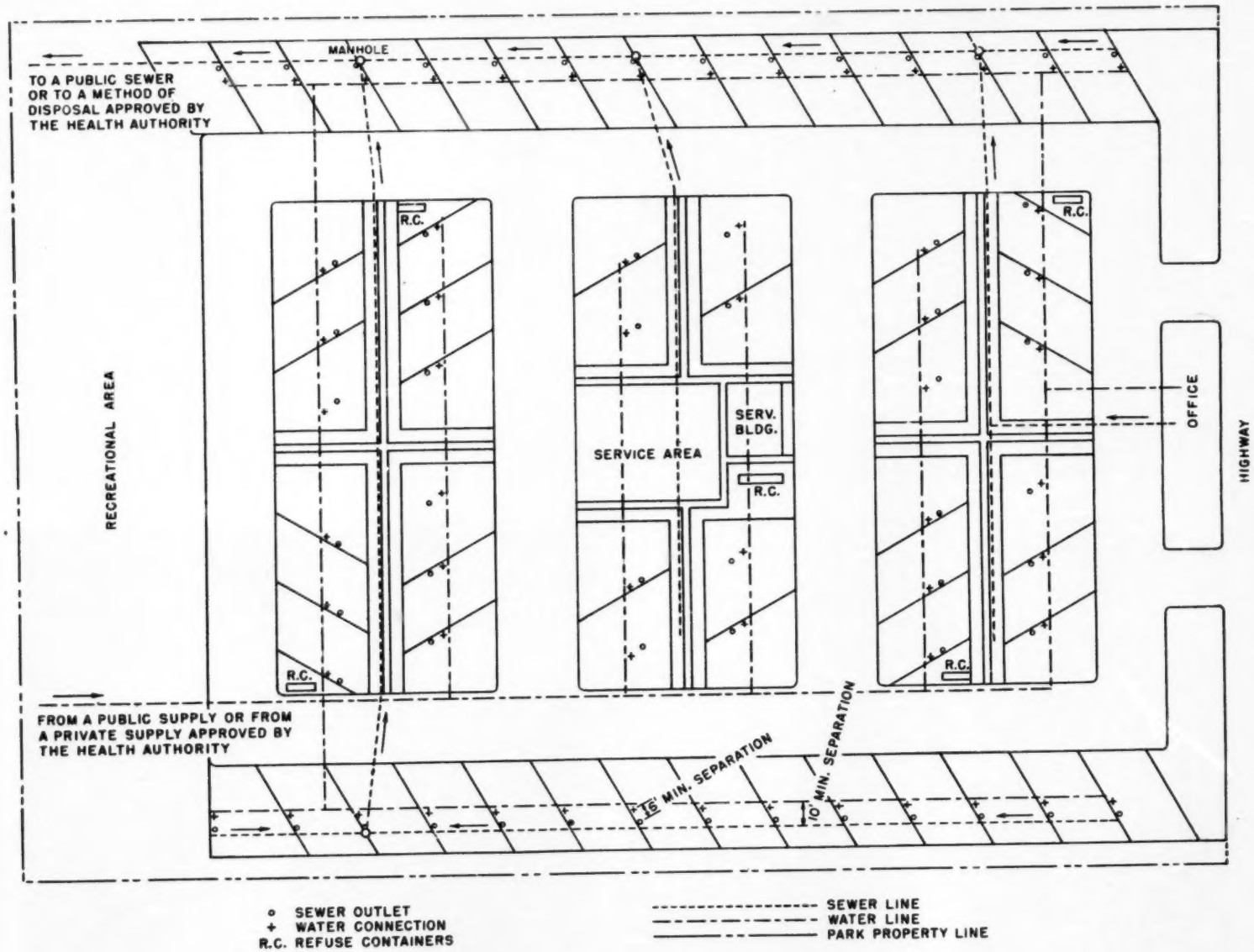


FIG. I.-TYPICAL LAYOUT OF TRAILER COURT

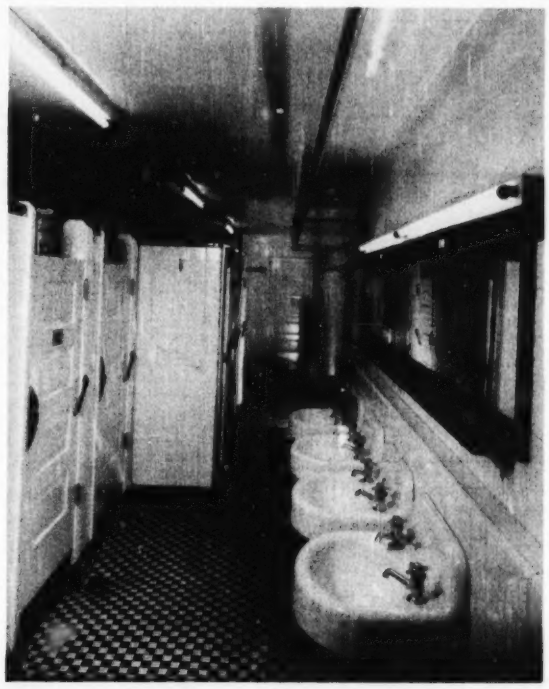
private water-supply and sewage-disposal facilities, their location should be shown. (Figure 1 shows a typical trailer-court layout.)

A floor plan of the service building should be prepared, showing the number and location of toilets, urinals, showers or bathtubs, lavatories, laundry trays, and slop-water closet. Additional plans may be required, showing the details of a typical, individual water and sewer connection, the grade and location of sanitary and storm sewers, details of the water-distribution system, development of the water-supply and storage facilities, and details of the private sewage-disposal plant.

SERVICE BUILDINGS

Location.—Each trailer court should have at least one service building. Hard-surfaced and well-marked walkways should permit easy access to the service building from all coach spaces. Adequate lighting should be provided at night for all walkways, with a minimum illumination of 0.3 foot-candles.

Construction and Maintenance.—The service building should be of permanent construction, with an interior finish of moisture-resistant material which will stand frequent washing and cleaning. The floors should be impervious to water, easily cleanable, and sloped to floor drains connected to the sewerage system.



Toilet and shower room of well constructed service building.

The floors and all plumbing fixtures located in the service building should be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; they should be washed and disinfected at least once daily. All rooms of the service building should be well ventilated, and all exterior openings should be covered with 16-mesh screen.

Toilets and laundry rooms should be well lighted at all times. The illumination level for general "seeing" tasks in these rooms should be 5 foot-candles. More exacting visual tasks require a higher level of illumination. The laundry room should have illumination of 40 foot-candles on work areas, such as washtubs, ironing boards, and sorting tables. In the toilet room, the area in front of the mirror should have an illumination level of 40 foot-candles.

Every advantage of daylight should be taken in the service building. Window area should be as large as practicable, and at least equal to 12 percent of the floor area. Windows should be placed as high in a wall as practicable, and in more than one wall wherever possible. Adequate lighting in these rooms will encourage cleanliness.

The service building should have heating facilities capable of maintaining a temperature of 70° F. in cold weather. Hot water should be provided for lavatory, bathing, and laundry-room fixtures, with facilities of sufficient capacity to supply 3 gallons per hour per coach space.

Separate men's and women's toilet rooms should be provided and distinctly marked, and should be separated by a sound-resistant wall. A vestibule or screen wall should prevent direct view into the toilet rooms when the exterior doors are open.

Fixture Requirements.—Every trailer court should provide adequate toilet and laundry facilities. In no instance should there be less than: 1 laundry unit; 2 water closets, 1 lavatory, and 1 shower or bathtub for women; and 1 water closet, 1 urinal, 1 lavatory, and 1 shower or bathtub for men.

A slop-water closet should be provided in each service building. This slop-water closet should have hot- and cold-water faucets located over the bowl, and should be provided with a flush mechanism (preferably, a flushometer valve) for the complete cleansing of the bowl. The slop-water closet should be in a separate room of the service building, with a single, direct opening to the outside.

The facilities listed above will accommodate up to 20 dependent trailer coaches. One additional water closet for each sex should be provided for every 10 additional dependent trailer coaches. (Urinals may be substituted for one-third of the additional water closets.) One additional lavatory for each sex should be provided for every 10 additional dependent coaches; and 1 additional shower or bathtub for each sex, for every 20 additional dependent coaches. There should be one laundry tray for every 20 trailer-coach spaces.

Each water closet and shower should be in a separate compartment, with self-closing doors on all water-closet compartments. The shower stall should be approximately 3 x 3 feet in area. Showers for women should have a dressing compart-

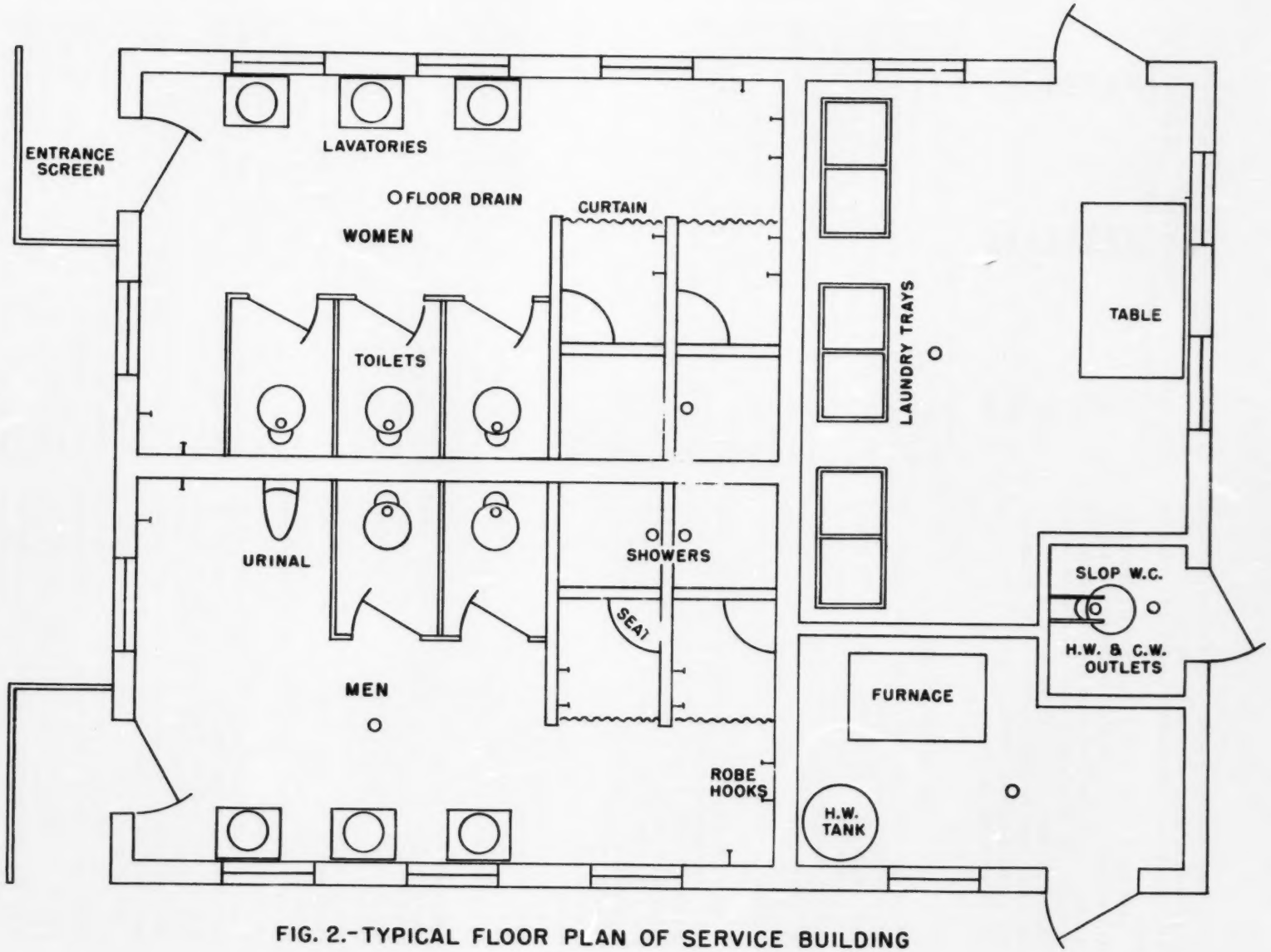


FIG. 2.-TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN OF SERVICE BUILDING

ment with stool or bench. The room containing the laundry trays should be separate from the toilet rooms, and should have an exterior entrance only.

Installation of fixtures in excess of the minimum will depend on the number of dependent trailer coaches which the trailer-court operator expects to serve. In the typical service-building layout (figure 2), the toilet facilities would be the limiting factor, and the maximum number of dependent trailer coaches which could be admitted to the court would be 30.

WATER SUPPLY

General.—An adequate and safe supply of water under pressure should be provided to serve each trailer-coach space. The source and distribution system should be satisfactorily constructed, and approved by the health officer having jurisdiction. A sufficient amount of hot and cold water should be available at all times in the service building.

Source of Supply.—Where a public water supply or community system is available, connection should be made thereto. When no public supply is available, a private supply should be developed and constructed in accordance with plans approved by the health authority having jurisdiction.

Wells should be properly constructed. The drilled or driven type is preferred. Springs should be used only if they are determined to be bacteriologically satisfactory, and then should be protected from any possible contamination. All surface supplies should receive sufficient treatment to render them safe for drinking purposes.

Quality and Quantity.—An adequate and palatable supply of water, complying with all of the requirements of the *Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards (1946)*, should be provided in each trailer court. The source should be capable of supplying at least 125 gallons per trailer-coach space per day. Additional needs for lawn watering, car washing, main leakage, etc., may increase the consumption from 200 to 250 gallons per coach space.

The maximum demand for water will greatly exceed the average demand in a trailer court. An approximate method of determining the maximum demand is to estimate the total number of fixture units which will be connected to the water system, and then use a probability-of-usage factor.

An approximation to work from, when there is a lack of data, is to presume 6 fixture units to each coach space. (The figure "6" would appear logical, because a coach having a toilet, shower, lavatory, and sink would have at least that many, with the fixture units in the service building balancing out those dependent coaches having fewer or no fixtures.) The following table has been based on the above assumptions and on Charts D.1 and D.2, page 96, *Report of the Coordinating Committee for a National Plumbing Code.*

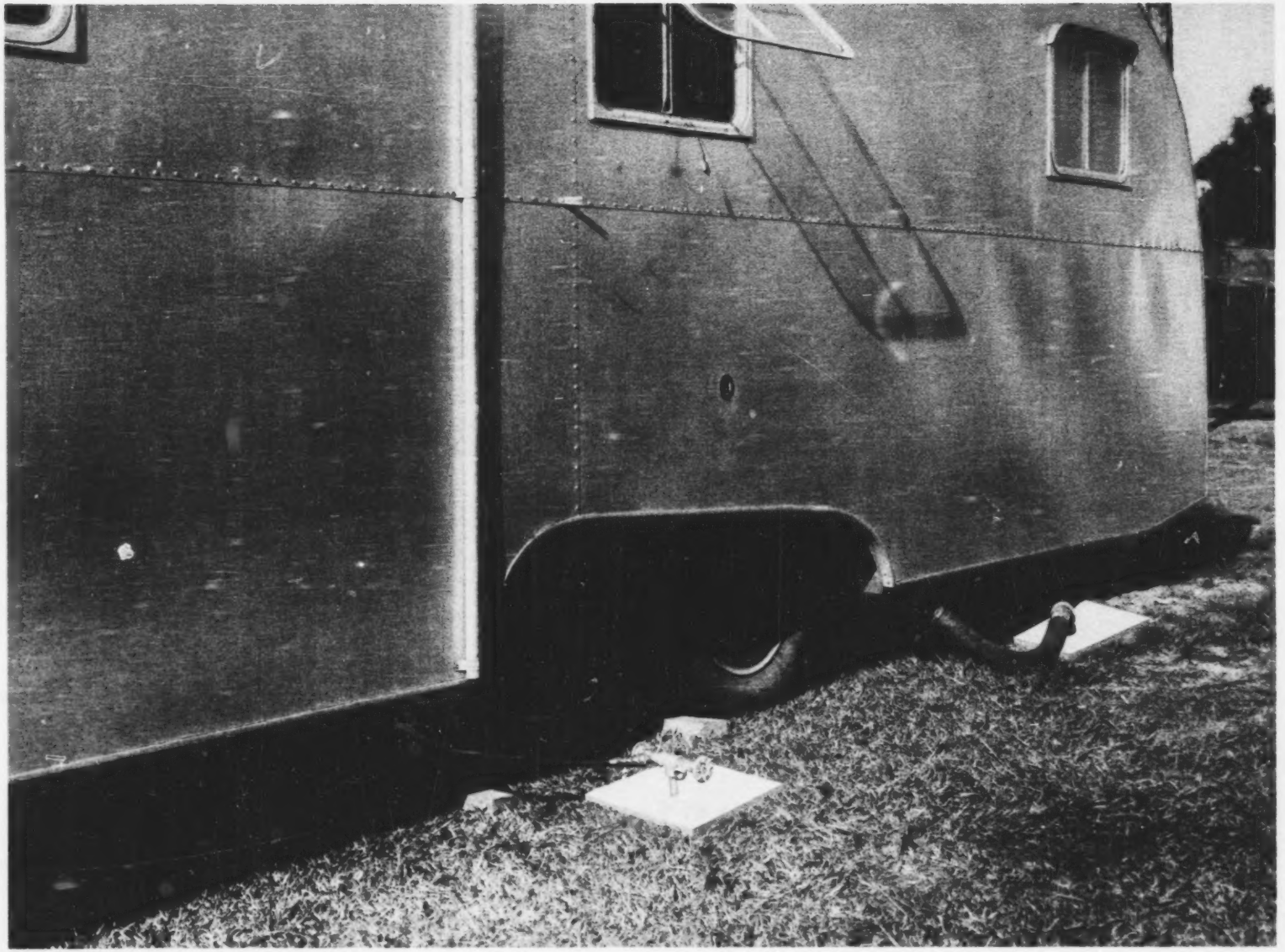
Estimated Maximum Water Demand for Trailer Courts

Number of Coach Spaces	Number of Fixture Units	Demand Load (gpm)
25	150	55
50	300	85
75	450	115
100	600	145
150	900	195
200	1,200	235
250	1,500	270
300	1,800	305

Location and Development of Wells.—The well site should be at a point of high elevation. The well should be developed in such a manner that neither surface nor underground contamination may enter the water supply from any source, such as pit privies, subsurface pits, or septic-tank systems. Safe distances from such sources of contamination depend upon local factors; however, the well should be located not less than 100 feet from any of the above-mentioned sources, nor less than 150 feet from a cesspool. Sewer lines should not be laid within 50 feet of the well, unless specially constructed to provide specific safeguards. In no case should a sewer be within 30 feet of a well. Water-suction lines should be as distant as wells from possible sources of contamination. The minimum depth at which safe water can be obtained varies with different soil formations and other local conditions. In no case, however, should water be drawn from wells with a depth of less than 10 feet.

Pumping Equipment.—No pumps, well casings, or suction pipes should be located in any pit, room, or space extending below ground level, nor in any room or space above ground which is walled in or otherwise enclosed, unless it has free drainage by gravity to the surface of the ground. A sanitary seal should be provided for the annular space between the drop pipe and the casing. Pump-room floors should be of impervious construction, and should slope from the pump pedestal to the floor drain. The floor drain should not be connected to a sewer, nor to any pipe in which sewage may back up. The floor of rooms above ground should be at least 6 inches above the outside ground surface, and in every case the pump pedestal should extend at least 12 inches above the floor.

Storage.—There should be sufficient storage capacity in the system to assure an adequate supply of water at ample pressures in all parts of the system at all times. (Where the trailer-court system is connected to a public water supply, storage facilities may not be necessary.) Storage reservoirs should be located above ground-water level, and in such a location that surface water and underground drainage flow away from the structure. All reservoirs should be constructed of a permanent, watertight material and should be covered. All overflow, blow-off, or clean-out pipes should be turned downward, and should be cov-



Satisfactory water and sewage connections.

ered with 24-mesh screen to prevent the entrance of dust, birds, insects, rodents, and other contaminants. All manholes should be fitted with raised, watertight walls, enclosed with a watertight, overlapping cover, and should be locked, or otherwise fastened in place, to prevent unauthorized access.

It is, usually not economical in trailer courts, to provide sufficient water storage to supply a standard fire-stream of 250 gallons per minute. However, some water storage should be provided, the quantity depending on the capacity of the source of supply and the availability of other types of fire-fighting equipment. Water may be stored in elevated tanks, ground-level reservoirs, pressure tanks, or combinations of these.

Only about 20 percent of the over-all capacity of a pressure tank is effective storage. After this reserve has been used, the pressure tank no longer acts as a storage vessel. Thereafter, the rate of supply from the tank (in order for the pressure not to be reduced) depends on the delivery rate of the source of supply, and on the adequacy of pumps and piping. The delivery rate to the pressure tank, therefore, must be equal to the maximum domestic demand. Demands greater than that delivery rate, such as those for fire-fighting, cannot be met by this type of storage alone. A ground-level reservoir can be used to supplement the pressure tank for such peak demands.

Elevated tanks are recommended for constant pressure and delivery rate, and for a storage supply for fire protection. A ground-level reservoir located on an elevation is usually the least expensive facility for storing water. Pump capacities and pumping rates can be lowered by providing additional storage facilities.

Distribution System.—The water-distribution system should be constructed from cast iron, wrought iron, copper, asbestos cement, or other material specifically approved for such use. The piping should be able to supply 6 to 8 gallons per minute at a minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch at each coach-space outlet.

An individual water connection should be provided at an appropriate location at each trailer-coach space. The connection should consist of a riser terminating at least 4 inches above the ground surface, with two ¾-inch valved outlets. Check valves should not be installed on the riser, because a hot-water tank without a pressure relief may explode if the water cannot back up into the system. The outlets should be threaded so that a screwed connection, using flexible metallic tubing, may be made from one outlet to the coach's water-piping system, leaving the other for use as a hose connection for lawn watering and fire control.

The ground surface around the riser pipe should be graded so as to divert surface drainage away from the connection. (In the colder climates, it is recommended that the riser pipe be encased in a 6-inch vitrified-clay pipe, with the intervening space filled with an insulating material to protect it from freezing.) An insulated cover should be provided which will encase both valve outlets, but not prevent connection to the trailer during freezing weather.

When the coach space is unoccupied during cold weather, the outlets should be protected from freezing, either by a heater tape connected to the court's electrical system, or by draining of the pipes. A shut-off valve placed below frost depth on the service line is desirable, but in no instance should this valve be a stop-and-waste cock. (Fig. 3 is a perspective sketch of the sewer and water connections; fig. 4 shows the details of a typical water connection.)

Drinking fountains should be installed in or near the service building and in the playground areas. The fountains should be constructed of impervious material, and should have an angle jet with the nozzle above the over-flow rim of the bowl. The nozzle should be protected by a non-oxidizing guard. The bowl should be of easily cleanable design, without corners, and the bowl opening should have a strainer. The drain from the fountain should have no direct, physical connection with a waste pipe, unless the drain is trapped.

Sanitary precautions should be taken in laying all water pipes. They should not be laid in water, nor where they can be flooded by water or sewage during the laying process. Dirt and other contaminating material should be excluded from the pipe. All water pipes should be disinfected, through the procedure outlined below, before being placed into service.

Disinfection and Other Treatment.—Wells, after being constructed or repaired, should be disinfected with a 50-ppm chlorine solution. The chlorine should be diffused and allowed to remain in contact with the well water for at least 12 hours. The pump should then be operated, and the water discharged to waste until it is free of the odor of chlorine.

The storage tank or reservoir, the water-distribution system, and the water piping in all buildings, after being constructed or repaired, should be flushed out and then disinfected with a 50-ppm chlorine solution. The entire system should be filled with the chlorine solution, and all taps and trailer-coach-space outlets should be opened and left open until a strong odor of chlorine is noticeable in the water coming therefrom. All outlets then should be closed, and the disinfecting solution should remain in the system for not less than 12 hours, after which the system should be flushed and filled with water from the source of supply. A bacteriological sample should be taken and tested to determine whether or not the water delivered by the system is free of contamination; when tests show it is not, the disinfecting procedure should be repeated.

Surface supplies should be used only after approval by the health authority, and his recommendations for treatment should be followed.

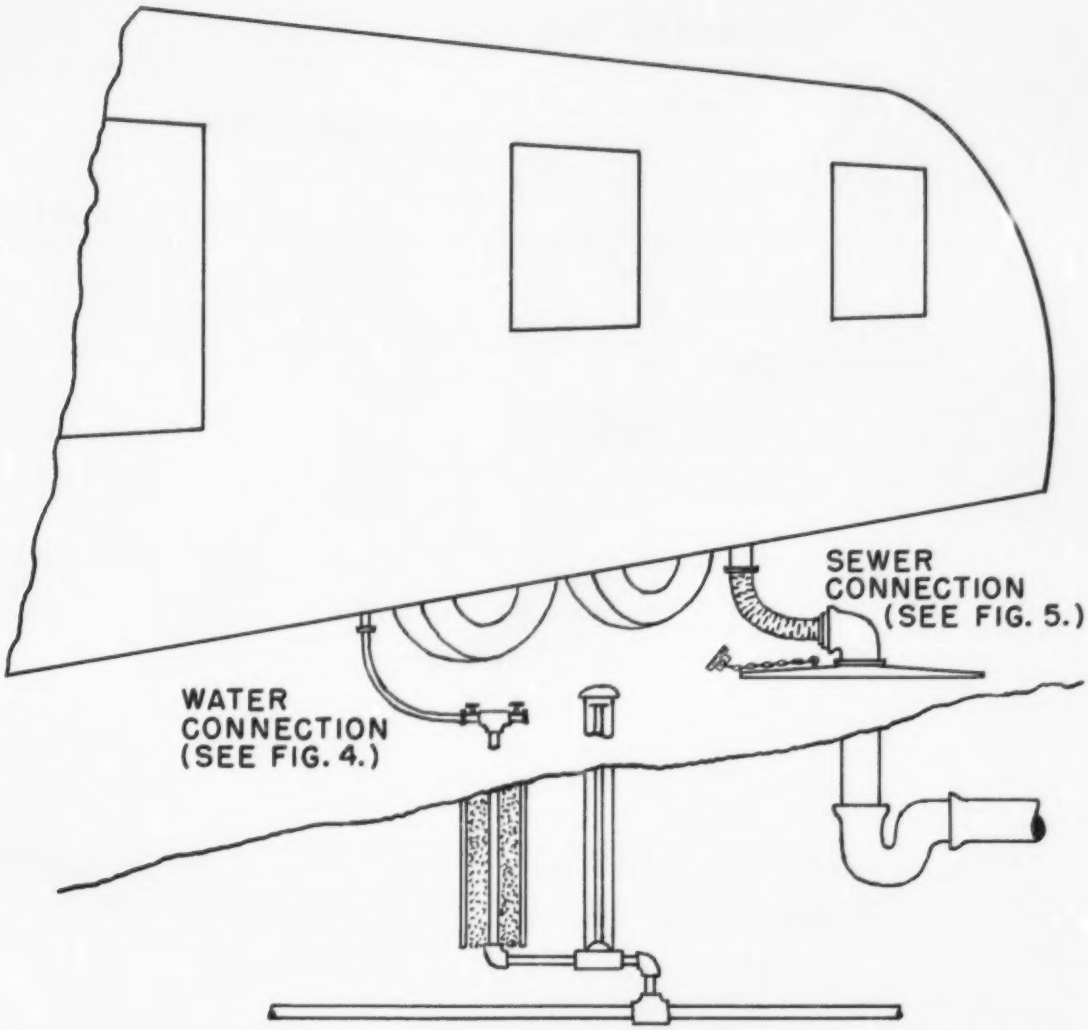


FIG. 3.- TYPICAL TRAILER CONNECTIONS

Questionable ground water should be continuously chlorinated to maintain it as a safe drinking-water supply, and the chlorinating equipment should be properly operated and maintained at all times. Daily records should be kept of the quantity of water used, the amount of chlorine used, and the chlorine residual at several points in the system.

Inspection and Maintenance.—Each water-supply system provided for a trailer court should be approved by the local health authority after construction and disinfection and before it is placed into use. The recommendations of the State and local health authorities will furnish additional guidance toward the development of a safe and satisfactory supply. (Public Health Service Publication No. 24, *Individual Water Supply Systems*, will also be helpful. Copies of this publication may be obtained, at $.20 each, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.)

In order to maintain the system in a safe and satisfactory condition, samples of the water should be collected each month and tested bacteriologically for organisms of the coliform group.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Plumbing.—All plumbing installed in the trailer court should conform to State and local plumb-

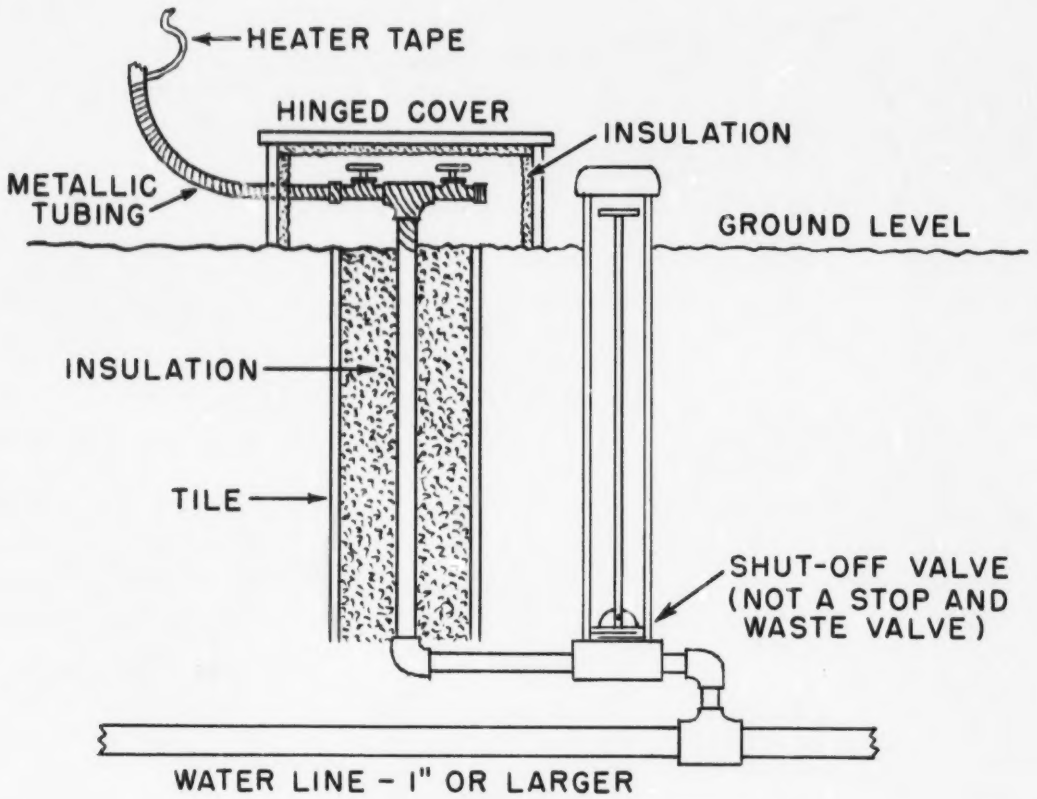


FIG. 4.- DETAIL OF WATER CONNECTION SHOWING A METHOD OF WINTER PROTECTION

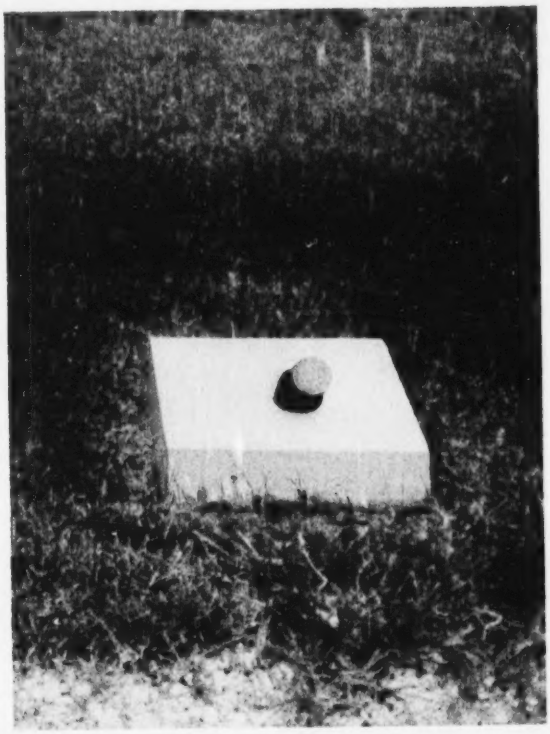
ing-code requirements and the regulations of the State health department. (In the absence of specific regulations or codes, the recommendations as set forth in the *Report of the Coordinating Committee for a National Plumbing Code* may be used.) Specific attention should be given to the possibility of back-siphonage; any trailer coach with fixtures from which back-siphonage may occur should not be connected to the court's water system until this defect has been corrected.

Sewage-Disposal Requirements.—Each coach space should be equipped with at least a 3-inch sewer connection, trapped below frost line and reaching at least 4 inches above the surface of the ground. The sewer connection should be protected by a concrete collar, at least 3 inches deep and extending 12 inches from the connection in all directions. The sewer connection should be provided with suitable fittings to permit a watertight junction to be made with the trailer outlet.

The connection between the coach drain and the sewer should be watertight. It is desirable that this connector be a flexible hose, 2 to 3 inches in diameter and 4 to 5 feet in length. In some cases, when the coach drain is on the curb side of the coach, the connector necessarily will have to be 10 to 15 feet in length.

The hose should be equipped with hose couplings at either or both ends. A threaded connection should be made at the sewer, and either a threaded or a fitted and clamped connection at the coach drain. The sewer outlet should consist of a 3-inch or larger quarter-bend or Y, capped with a standard ferrule with a 3-inch screw plug. The screw plug should be fastened by chain or other device to the concrete collar surrounding the sewer connection, to prevent its removal from the site while the sewer connection is in use. The threaded hose connection may be connected to the ferrule directly or by use of pipe fittings. However, if temporary pipe connections should be necessary, the 2-inch pipe can be inserted into the ferrule and calked to make an acceptable connection.

(NOTE: Whenever trailer coaches are parked overnight in areas where no trailer court is avail-



Sewer outlet protected by concrete collar.

able, the plumbing fixtures within the coaches should not be used unless there are satisfactory means of disposal of all sewage wastes. Wherever possible, coaches should be parked close to toilet buildings, and the trailer-coach occupants should be directed to use the toilet facilities in those buildings.)

Sewerage Systems.—All sewer lines should be laid in trenches separated at least 10 feet horizontally from any drinking-water-supply line under pressure, at a grade which will insure a velocity of 2 feet per second when the sewer is flowing full. All joints on the sewer line should be made watertight; every effort should be made to minimize ground-water infiltration into the sewerage system. All sewer connections and manholes should be so constructed as to prevent surface water from entering the sanitary sewers. Manholes should be provided at every change in direction, at every junction of 2 or more branch sewers, and at intervals of not more than 400 feet. Cleanouts extending to grade may be used instead of manholes on 4- and 6-inch lines. They should be provided wherever a manhole would otherwise be necessary, and at intervals of not more than 100 feet. All cleanouts should be capped with cleanout plugs.

Each sewer lateral serving a row of coaches may need to be vented at its upper end. These vents are especially necessary with tight manhole covers and cleanouts which prevent the entrance of air into the system. When a septic tank is used as a means of disposal, all lines entering the tank should be vented between the tank and the first trailer connection.

Sewer mains will be designed to handle the estimated sewage flow; it is general practice to limit them to a minimum of 6 inches in diameter. However, due to the low consumption of water per coach space, 4-inch lateral lines may be constructed in the court's sewerage system, provided that sufficient grade is maintained. The minimum grade required to maintain a cleansing velocity will depend upon the estimated volume of sewage flow and the size of the sewer mains.

Sewage Treatment.—The most desirable method of sewage disposal is by means of public sewers; every effort should be made to connect to such systems. If public sewers should be unavailable within a reasonable distance of the court's site, an adequate sewage-treatment plant must be installed to dispose of all sanitary sewage.

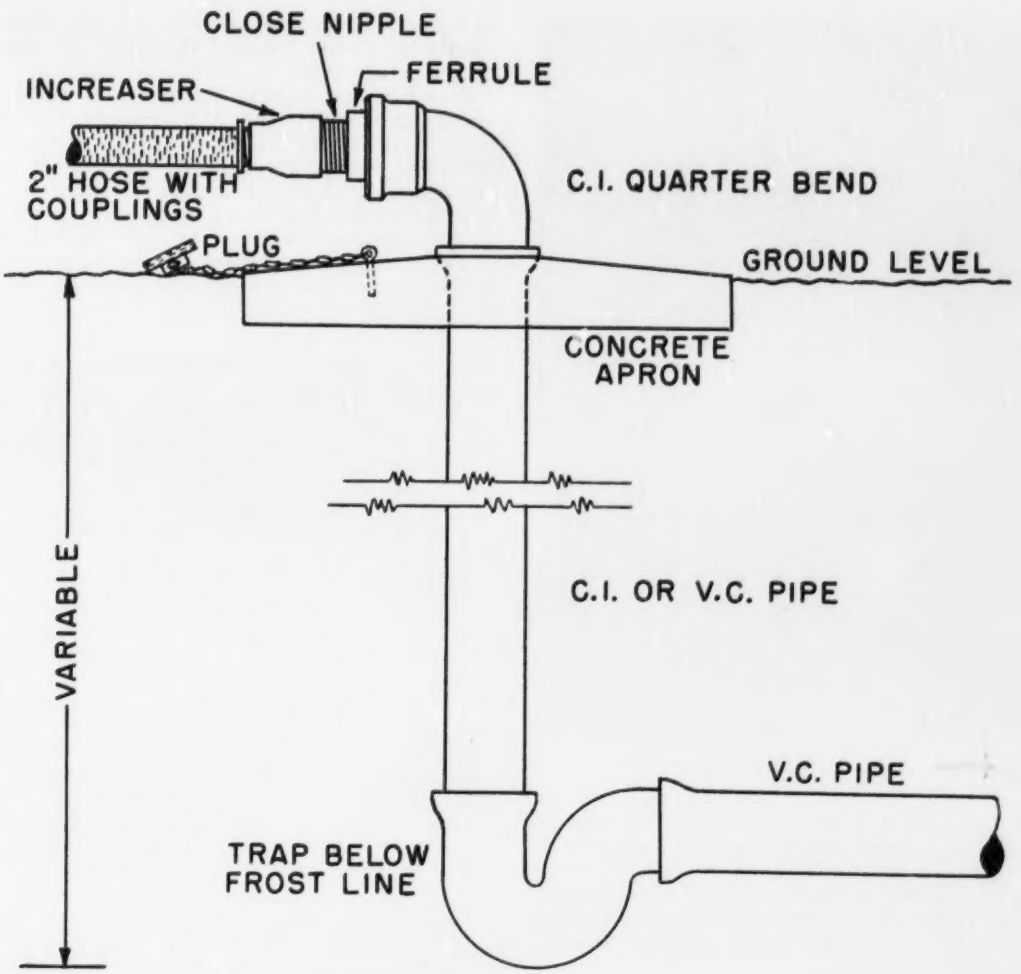
The design of such a sewage-treatment plant should be based on the maximum number of coach spaces expected to be developed in the area and a minimum of 125 gallons per coach space per day. The treatment plant should be located where it will not create a health hazard or odor nuisance to the occupants of the court nor of adjacent property. The local health authority will supply helpful advice on the type of sewage-treatment facilities which will be best suited to the location, considering the number of coaches to be served, soil conditions, and other problems involved in sanitary disposal. His recommendations on the design and construction of the treatment plant must be followed.

Storm-Water Drainage.—If the site should not have good natural drainage, it will be improved by the installation of a storm-water drainage system. Sewage effluent should never be discharged into the storm-water sewers unless they are built as a combined system, with all sewage therefrom treated in accordance with the recommendations of the health authority. Preferably, storm-water sewers should be separate and apart from any sanitary sewerage system.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

General.—The storage, collection, and disposal of refuse from the court should be so conducted as to avoid the creation of health hazards, such as rodent harborage or insect-breeding areas, air pollution, and accidents. The court area should be kept free of litter, rubbish, and flammable material at all times.

Containers.—All refuse should be stored in durable, flytight, watertight, and rodent-proof containers, which should be maintained in a clean condition and in good repair at all times. Sufficient capacity should be provided to prevent the overflowing of any container between collections.



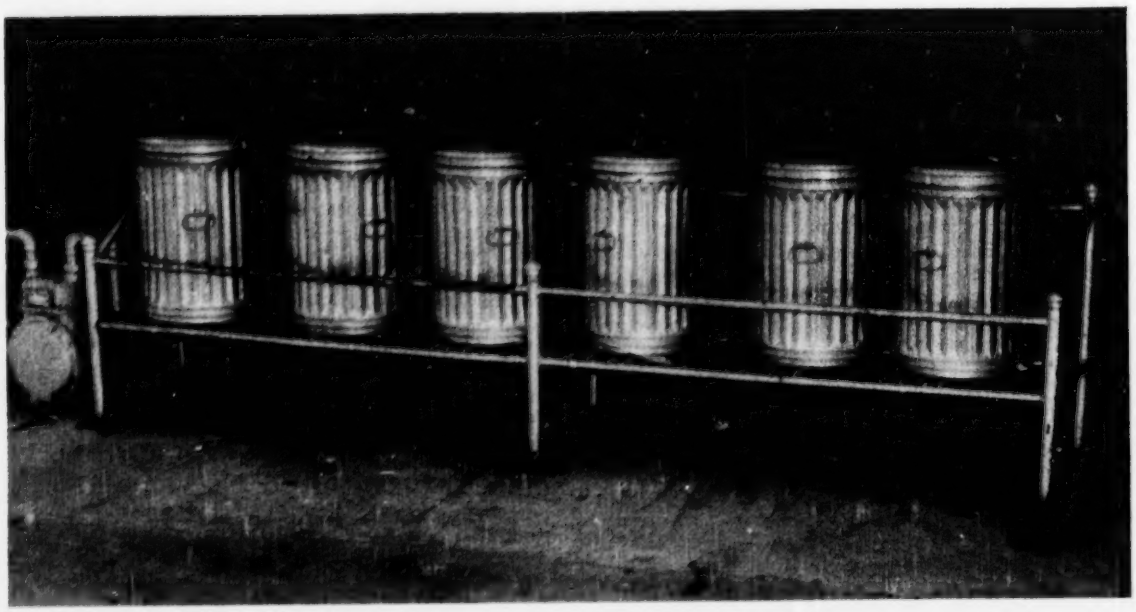
DETAIL OF SEWER CONNECTION

Each coach space will require from 4 to 6 gallons of refuse-storage capacity per day. If refuse should be collected twice each week, a total of 20 gallons of storage space for each coach should be adequate.

Unless collection regulations or disposal methods require the use of separate containers for garbage and rubbish, they may be stored in the same container. Where separation is required, the containers should be plainly marked "garbage" (food wastes) or "rubbish" (papers, cans, bottles, etc.). The draining and wrapping of garbage are recommended, as this practice helps to eliminate fly-breeding, reduces the frequency of container-washing, and minimizes odors.

Container Racks.—Permanent locations should be selected for the refuse containers, and satisfactory racks or holders should be provided which will minimize spillage and container deterioration. The racks should have 12 inches of clear space beneath them to facilitate cleaning and to prevent rodent harborage. The rack stations should be not more than 150 feet from any trailer-coach space.

Collection.—Garbage should be collected at least twice weekly. Rubbish should be collected often enough to prevent overflowing of containers. Frequent collections of garbage and rubbish will require less storage capacity. If collection service should not be available from municipal or private agencies, the trailer-court operator should arrange for all refuse to be collected and transported



Suitable holder for refuse containers.

to the disposal site in covered vehicles or covered containers, or disposed of in some other sanitary manner.

Disposal.—Where collection service is provided by municipal or private agencies, the court operator is not immediately concerned with the method of disposal. In areas where collection service is not available, refuse should be incinerated, buried, or transported to a municipal or county disposal plant by the trailer-court operator.

Incineration may be used for garbage and combustible rubbish, or for combustible rubbish alone. The incinerator must be properly designed and operated, so that the materials will be reduced to an odorless gas and an inorganic ash. A minimum temperature of 1,250° F. must be maintained in the incinerator. For garbage to be burned, an auxiliary fuel-burner may be needed. The draft should be adequate for maximum operation; a spark screen will prevent the incinerator from becoming a fire hazard.

Small incinerators, a variety of which are available, will serve to dispose of the quantities of refuse usually accumulated in trailer courts. Manufacturers of such equipment will advise freely as to type and capacity of incinerator needed.

Where garbage is to be buried, at least 12 inches of compacted earth should cover it. Non-combustible rubbish, also, should be covered with earth. Breaking bottles and flattening cans will help to conserve space. All combustible rubbish should be burned in a suitable trash incinerator. The method of disposal, in any case, must meet with the approval of the health authority.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

Mosquito Control.—The trailer court should be kept free of cans, jars, buckets, old tires, and other articles which may hold water and provide temporary breeding places for mosquitoes. Permanent mosquito-control measures should include the draining or filling of every depression in which water may collect, with such supplemental larvicidal treatment as may be necessary.

As a larvicidal agent, use either 5-percent DDT in No. 2 fuel oil, or No. 2 fuel oil alone, either of which may be applied with hand sprayers. A 5-percent DDT oil emulsion may be used as a residual spray in the interior of the service building, protected portions of the exterior, and other areas about the court which may serve as resting places for mosquitoes, such as the space under trailer coaches.

Fly Control.—Flies can be controlled most effectively by eliminating their breeding places. Primarily this requires careful management of all garbage. Cans should be repaired or replaced when so damaged that their lids do not fit in a flytight manner. The area surrounding the garbage-can racks must not become littered with garbage, nor saturated with waste liquids from garbage. All garbage cans should be washed frequently, and should be fastened securely on the racks, to prevent overturning by domestic animals. If supplemental larviciding should be necessary, a 2-percent chlordane oil emulsion may be used.

Rodent Control.—The most effective ways to prevent or eliminate rodent infestation in any

area are to destroy actual and potential harborage and to remove sources of food. Harborage can be eliminated by the orderly stacking of such materials as lumber, pipes, wood, etc., 18 inches above the ground, and the complete destruction of unnecessary scrap materials. The space beneath coaches should never be used to store supplies under which rats may find harborage. All buildings within the court should be adequately ratproofed, especially those in which any foods are stored.

In any buildings where foods may be served or held for sale purposes, such as restaurants, dining rooms, or filling stations, precautions should be taken to have the food stored in rodentproof containers, and to keep the rooms in which the food is stored rat-free. Wherever the presence of rodents is noticed, immediate steps should be taken for their extermination in accordance with the recommendations of the health authority.

Control of Other Vectors.—The presence of ticks and chiggers may create a problem in many trailer-court areas, and especially in recreational areas. Tick- and chigger-control measures should include the elimination of all harborage for the hosts of the ticks by removing all rubbish and debris, clearing brush and weeds, and cutting tall grass.

Ticks may be controlled, also, by dusting infested areas with a 10-percent DDT dust, at the rate of 10 ounces to 1,000 square feet or 30 pounds to an acre. Chiggers may be controlled by spraying infested areas with an emulsion of benzine hexachloride or chlordane, at the rate of 2 pounds per acre.

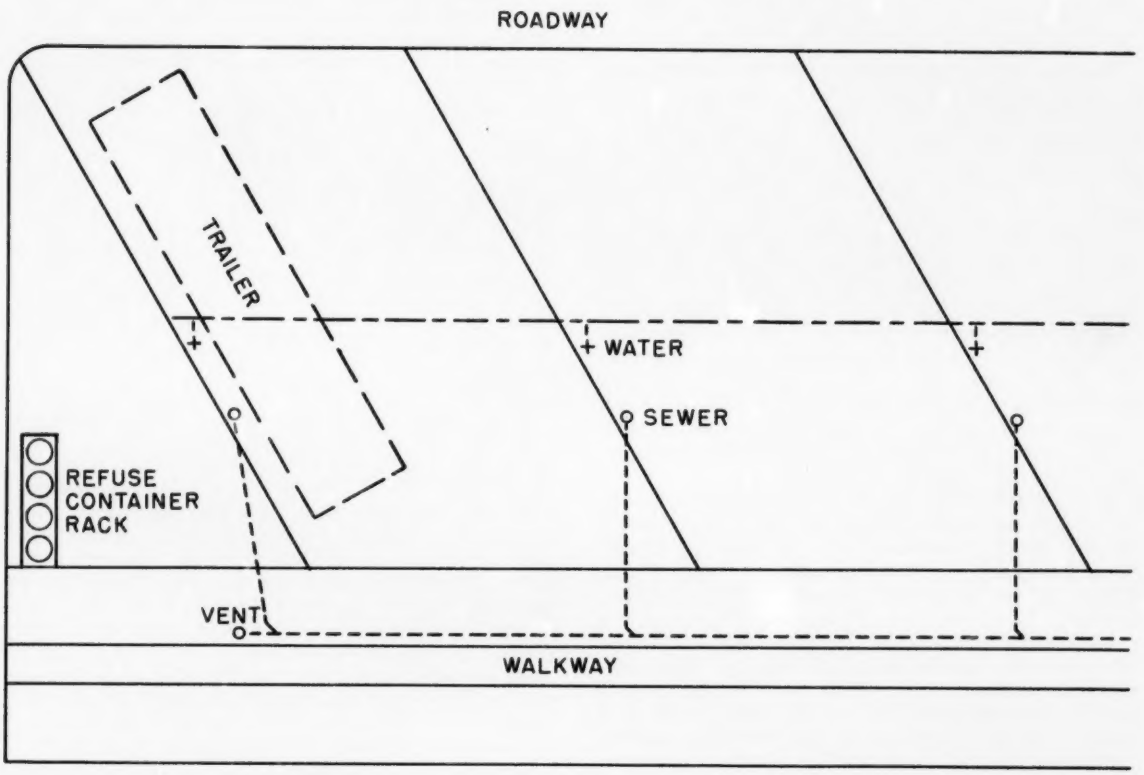
Fleas of dogs and cats (which are a nuisance), and fleas of rats (which may carry murine typhus), may be killed by the application of 10-percent DDT dust or 2½-percent chlordane dust in places frequented by these animals.

Cockroaches may be eliminated by the use of a 2-percent chlordane spray for the German and brown-banded roaches (water bugs), and a spray of 10-percent DDT dust or a 5-percent DDT spray solution for the American and Oriental roaches.

In most trailer courts, especially those located in suburban areas and in or adjacent to wooded areas, precautions should be taken against contact with poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac. Ragweed should be eliminated for the benefit of people subject to hay fever. Keeping the grass and weeds cut in all areas of the courts will control most undesirable or poisonous weeds.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Electricity.—Every trailer court should be equipped with electric power. An electric outlet supplying 110 volts should be provided for each coach space, and should be weatherproof and ac-



TYPICAL LAYOUT OF TRAILER SPACE

cessible to the parked trailer. In no instance should any power line over the trailer-court area be less than 18 feet above the ground. All electrical wiring in the court should be in compliance with applicable State and local codes, or, where none exist, with the National Electrical Code.

Fuel.—Cylinders containing liquefied petroleum gas, to be used as fuel by trailer occupants, should be connected to the stoves or heaters of the trailer by copper or other metallic tubing, to provide leak-proof connections. The cylinders should be securely fastened in place, outside of and not less than 5 feet from any coach exit. State and local regulations applicable to the handling of liquefied petroleum gas and fuel oil must be followed.

Fire Proetction.—Where a public water system with a water main of 6 inches or larger is available to the park, standard fire hydrants should be located within 400 feet of each trailer coach. Where individual water systems are provided, there should be adequate storage to meet possible fire demands. A reel for 1½-inch hose may be provided at the service building, and ¾-inch hoses may be attached to several individual water connections. Portable fire extinguishers should be available in all buildings in the court area, and should be inspected regularly and kept in good repair. Fires should not be started except in stoves, incinerators, and other equipment specifically designed for such purposes; open fires should never be permitted in the trailer-court area. The *Standards for Trailer Coaches and Trailer Courts*, published by the National Fire Protection Association, may be used as a guide in providing adequate fire protection for the trailer court.

Alterations, Repairs, and Additions.—All plumbing and electric alterations or repairs should be made in accordance with local regulations. No permanent additions of any kind should be built onto, or become a part of, any trailer coach. The skirting of coaches may be permissible in colder climates to achieve better heating of the unit, but skirting should not attach a coach permanently to the ground, nor provide a harborage for rodents, nor create a fire hazard.

The wheels of coaches should not be removed, except temporarily for repairs. This need not prevent the placing of jacks or stabilizers under the frame of a coach to prevent movement on the springs while it is parked and occupied.

Restrictions on Pets.—No dogs, cats, or other domestic animals should be permitted to run at large in the trailer court. If such animals should be kept in restricted enclosures on the individual coach space, the enclosures must be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times.

Office Buildings, Filling Stations, Etc.—Any auxiliary building, such as an office building or filling station, constructed on the trailer-court property, whether or not operated by the court owner, should be constructed in accordance with plans approved by proper authorities, and should be maintained in compliance with applicable State and local regulations. All plumbing facilities in such buildings shall be connected to the sewerage system serving the court, or to an approved, individual, sewage-disposal system. When toilet fixtures are provided in these buildings for use by the public, they should not be included in the computation of total fixture requirements for serving the coach spaces.

Registration of Occupants.—Every trailer-court operator should maintain a register containing a record of all trailer coaches and occupants permitted to use the trailer court. The register should be available to any authorized person inspecting the court, and should be preserved for a period designated by the health officer. The register should contain: (1) the names and addresses of all trailer-coach occupants; (2) the make, model, and license number of each motor vehicle and trailer coach; (3) the country, State, Territory, or county issuing the trailer license; and (4) the dates of arrival and departure of each trailer coach.

RESTAURANTS

Wherever a restaurant, dining room, or other court building is provided and operated for the serving of food or drink, it should be constructed and operated in accordance with all laws and regulations applicable to food-service establishments. Where no or inadequate local regulations exist, the provisions set forth in Public Health Service Publication No. 33, *Ordinance and Code Regulating Eating and Drinking Establishments*, should be followed.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The trailer-court operator must notify the local health authority immediately of any known or suspected case of communicable disease. In case of a disease diagnosed as quarantinable, the park attendant should not permit the departure of a trailer coach or its occupants, or the removal therefrom of clothing or other articles that have been exposed to the infection, without approval of the health authority.

REFERENCES

1. "Individual Sewage Disposal Systems," *Public Health Reports*, Reprint No. 2461.
2. *Individual Water Supply Systems*, PHS Publication No. 24.
3. *Manual of Recommended Water-Sanitation Practice*, PHS Bulletin No. 296.
4. "PHS Drinking Water Standards 1946," *Public Health Reports*, Reprint No. 2697.

5. *Tourist Camp Operating Ordinance,* Cook County, Illinois.
6. *Trailer Camp Ordinance for Prince Georges County, Maryland,* 1948.
7. *Florida State Sanitary Code,* Chapter 16, "Tourist and Trailer Camps," January 15, 1950.
8. *State of Michigan Laws and Regulations Relating to Trailer Coach Parks,* Michigan Department of Health 1941.
9. *Rules and Regulations of the South Carolina State Board of Health Governing Trailer Parks,* as adopted by the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, March 7, 1951.
10. "House Trailer Specifications and Recommended Trailer Camp Rules and Regulations," suggested by the Joint Committee of the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers and the Public Health Engineering Section, American Public Health Association. *American Public Health Association Yearbook,* 1938-1939, page 104.
11. *Suggested Model Ordinance Regulating Trailer Coach Parks,* prepared for Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association by Barnet Hodes, of Arvey, Hodes & Mantynband, 1951.
12. *Standards for Trailer Coaches and Trailer Coach Camps,* National Fire Protection Association, 1940.
13. *Report of the Coordinating Committee for a National Plumbing Code,* 1951.
14. *State Auto and Trailer Park Act and California Administrative Code,* Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Housing, State of California.

APPENDIX A

A LONG FORM DRAFT ORDINANCE GOVERNING TRAILER COURTS

[TITLE: The following is a suggested title; the actual title should conform to local requirements.]
AN ORDINANCE defining and regulating trailer courts; establishing minimum standards governing the construction and maintenance of trailer courts; establishing minimum standards governing the provided utilities and facilities, and other physical things and conditions to make trailer courts safe, sanitary, and fit for human habitation; fixing the responsibilities and duties of owners and operators of trailer courts; authorizing the inspection of trailer courts; and fixing penalties for violations.
Be it, therefore, ordained by the (name of political subdivision) as follows:

SECTION I: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Ordinance, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

Health Officer shall mean the legally designated health authority of the (name of political subdivision) or his authorized representative.

Permit shall mean a written permit issued by the health officer permitting the trailer court to operate under this Ordinance and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Trailer Court shall mean any plot of ground upon which two or more trailer coaches, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes, are located.

Trailer Coach shall mean any vehicle used, or so constructed as to permit its being used, as a conveyance upon the public streets or highways and duly licensable as such, and constructed in such a manner as will permit occupancy thereof as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons.

Dependent Trailer Coach shall mean a trailer coach which does not have a toilet and a bathtub or shower.

Independent Trailer Coach shall mean a trailer coach that has a toilet and a bathtub or shower.

Trailer-Coach Space shall mean a plot of ground within a trailer court, designated for the accommodation of one trailer coach.

Service Building shall mean a building housing toilet facilities for men and women, with slop-water closet and laundry facilities, and with separate bath or shower accommodations.

SECTION II: PERMITS

2.1
It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, maintain, operate or alter any trailer court within the limits of (name of political subdivision) unless he holds a valid permit issued annually by the health officer in the name of such person for the specific trailer court. All applications for permits shall be made to the health officer, who shall issue a permit upon compliance by the applicant with provisions of this Ordinance and of any regulations adopted pursuant thereto. No permit shall be transferable. Every person holding such a permit shall give notice in writing to the health officer within twenty-four hours after having sold, transferred, given away, or otherwise disposed of, interest in or control of any trailer court. Such notice shall include the name and address of the person succeeding to the ownership or control of such trailer court.

2.2
Applications for permits shall be in writing, signed by the applicant, and accompanied by an affidavit of the applicant as to the truth of the application, and shall contain the following:

(a) The name and address of the applicant;
(b) The location and legal description of the trailer court;
(c) A complete plan of the trailer court, showing compliance with all applicable provisions of this Ordinance and regulations promulgated thereunder;
(d) Such further information as may be requested by the health officer to enable him to determine that the proposed trailer court will comply with legal requirements.

2.3
A complete plan, for the purpose of obtaining a permit to be issued by the health officer, shall show:

(a) The area and dimensions of the tract of land;
(b) The number, location, and size of all trailer-coach spaces;
(c) The location and width of roadways and walkways;
(d) The location of service buildings and any other proposed structures;
(e) The location of water and sewer lines; and
(f) Plans and specifications of all buildings and other improvements constructed or to be constructed within the trailer court.

2.4
Any person whose application for a permit under this Ordinance has been denied may request and shall be granted a hearing on the matter before the health officer, under the procedure provided by Section IV of this Ordinance.

2.5
Whenever, upon inspection of any trailer court, the health officer finds that conditions or practices exist which are in violation of any provision of this Ordinance, or of any regulation adopted pursuant thereto, the health officer shall give notice in writing to the person to whom the permit was issued; and, unless such conditions or practices are corrected within a reasonable period of time to be determined by the health officer, the permit shall be suspended. At the end of such period, the health officer shall reinspect such trailer court and, if such conditions or practices have not been corrected, he shall give notice in writing to the person to whom the permit is issued that the permit has been suspended. Upon receipt of notice of suspension, such person shall cease operation of such trailer court.

2.6
Any person whose permit has been suspended, or who has received notice from the health officer that his permit will be suspended unless certain conditions or practices at the trailer court are corrected, may request and shall be granted a hearing on the matter before the health officer, under the procedure provided by Section IV of this Ordinance: *Provided*, That when no petition for such hearing shall have been filed within ten days following the day on which such permit was suspended, such permit shall be deemed to have been automatically revoked.

SECTION III: INSPECTION OF TRAILER COURTS

3.1
The health officer is hereby authorized and directed to make inspections to determine the condition of trailer courts located within (name of political subdivision), in order that he may perform his duty of safeguarding the health and safety of occupants of trailer courts and of the general public.

3.2
The health officer shall have the power to enter at reasonable times upon any private or public property for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the enforcement of this Ordinance, or of regulations promulgated thereunder.

3.3
The health officer shall have the power to inspect the

register containing a record of all trailer coaches and occupants using the court.

3.4

It shall be the duty of the owners or occupants of trailer courts, and trailer coaches contained therein, or of the person in charge thereof, to give the health officer free access to such premises at reasonable times for the purpose of inspection.

3.5

It shall be the duty of every occupant of a trailer court to give the owner thereof or his agent or employee access to any part of such trailer court or its premises at reasonable times for the purpose of making such repairs or alterations as are necessary to effect compliance with this Ordinance, or with any lawful regulation adopted thereunder, or with any lawful order issued pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION IV: NOTICES, HEARINGS, AND ORDERS

4.1

Whenever the health officer determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there has been a violation of any provision of this Ordinance, or of any regulation adopted pursuant thereto, he shall give notice of such alleged violation to the person or persons responsible therefor, as hereinafter provided.

Such notice shall:

(a) Be put in writing;
(b) Include a statement of the reasons for its issuance;
(c) Allow a reasonable time for the performance of any act it requires;
(d) Be served upon the owner or his agent, or the occupant, as the case may require: *Provided*, That such notice or order shall be deemed to have been properly served upon such owner or agent, or upon such occupant, when a copy thereof has been sent by registered mail to his last known address; or when a copy thereof has been posted in a conspicuous place in or about the dwelling affected by the notice; or when he has been served with such notice by any other method authorized or required by the laws of this State;
(e) Contain an outline of remedial action, which, if taken, will effect compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and with regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

4.2

Any person affected by any notice which has been issued in connection with the enforcement of any provision of this Ordinance, or of any regulation adopted pursuant thereto, may request and shall be granted a hearing on the matter before the health officer: *Provided*, That such person shall file in the office of the health officer a written petition requesting such hearing and setting forth a brief statement of the grounds therefor within ten days after the day the notice was served. Upon receipt of such petition, the health officer shall set a time and place for such hearing, and shall give the petitioner written notice thereof. At such hearing, the petitioner shall be given an opportunity to be heard, and to show why such notice should be modified or withdrawn. The hearing shall be commenced not later than ten days after the day on which the petition was filed: *Provided*, That, upon application of the petitioner, the health officer may postpone the date of the hearing for a reasonable time beyond such ten-day period on his judgment that the petitioner has submitted a good and sufficient reason for such postponement.

4.3

After such hearing, the health officer shall sustain, modify, or withdraw the notice, depending upon his findings as to compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and of regulations adopted pursuant thereto. If the health officer should sustain or modify such notice, it shall be deemed to be an order. Any notice served pursuant to Subsection 3.1 of this Ordinance shall automatically become an order if a written petition for a hearing shall not have been filed in the office of the health officer within ten days after such notice was served. After a hearing in the case of any notice suspending any permit required by this Ordinance, or by any regulation adopted pursuant thereto, when such notice shall have been sustained by the health officer, the permit shall be deemed to have been revoked. Any such permit which shall have been suspended by a notice shall be deemed to be automatically revoked if a petition for hearing shall not have been filed in the office of the health officer within ten days after such notice was served.

4.4

The proceedings at such hearing, including the findings and decision of the health officer, shall be reduced to writing and entered as a matter of public record in the office of the health officer. Such record shall include, also, a copy of every notice or order issued in connection with the matter. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the health officer may seek relief therefrom in any court of competent jurisdiction, as provided by the laws of this State.

4.5

Whenever the health officer finds that an emergency exists which requires immediate action to protect the public health, he may, without notice or hearing, issue an order reciting the existence of such an emergency and requiring that such action be taken as he may deem necessary to meet the emergency. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Ordinance, such order shall be effective immediately. Any person to whom such an order is directed shall comply therewith immediately but, upon petition to the health officer, shall be afforded a hearing as soon as possible. After such hearing, depending upon his finding as to compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and of regulations adopted pursuant thereto, have been complied with, the health officer shall continue such order in effect or modify it or revoke it.

SECTION V: ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS BY THE HEALTH OFFICER

5.1

The health officer is hereby authorized to make and, after public hearing, to adopt such written regulations as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance: *Provided*, That such regulations shall not be in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance. Such regulations shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of this Ordinance, and the penalty for violation of the provisions thereof shall be the same as the penalty for violation of the provisions of this Ordinance, as hereinafter provided.

SECTION VI: LOCATION, SPACE, AND GENERAL LAYOUT

6.1

The trailer court shall be located on a well-drained site, and shall be so located that its drainage will not endanger any water supply. All such trailer courts shall be in areas free from marshes, swamps, or other potential breeding places for insects or rodents.

6.2

The area of the trailer court shall be large enough to accommodate:

(a) The designated number of trailer-coach spaces;
(b) Necessary streets and roadways;
(c) Parking areas for motor vehicles; and
(d) Service areas and playgrounds.

6.3

Each trailer-coach space shall contain a minimum of 1,000 square feet, shall be at least 25 feet wide, and shall abut on a driveway or other clear area with unobstructed access to a public street. Such spaces shall be clearly defined, and trailer coaches shall be parked in such spaces so that there will be a minimum of 15 feet between trailer coaches and so that no trailer coach will be less than 10 feet from the exterior boundary of the trailer court.

6.4

It shall be illegal to park a trailer coach less than 25 feet from any street or highway, or so that any part of such trailer coach will obstruct any roadway or walkway.

6.5

It shall be illegal to allow any trailer coach to remain in a trailer court unless a trailer-coach space is available.

6.6

Access roads shall be provided to each trailer-coach space. Each access road shall be continuous, shall connect with a street or highway, and shall have a minimum width of 20 feet.

6.7
Areas shall be provided for the parking of motor vehicles. Such areas shall accommodate at least the number of vehicles equal to the number of trailer-coach spaces provided.

6.8
Playground areas shall be provided, and shall be restricted to such use. These areas shall be protected from the main highway and from parking areas. A minimum of 100 square feet per coach space shall be made available in one or more places for such playground areas.

6.9
Outside drying space adjacent to the service building, or other clothes-drying facilities, shall be provided. A minimum of 50 square feet per coach space shall be provided in the area used for clothes drying.

SECTION VII: SERVICE BUILDINGS

7.1
Each trailer court shall be provided with one or more service buildings adequately equipped with flush-type toilet fixtures. No service building shall contain less than two toilets for females, one toilet for males, one lavatory and shower for each sex, one urinal for males, one laundry tray, and one slop-water closet. Dependent trailer coaches shall be parked not more than 200 feet from the service building.

7.2
Service buildings shall:

(a) Be located 15 feet or more from any trailer-coach space;
(b) Be of permanent construction, and be adequately lighted;
(c) Be of moisture-resistant material, to permit frequent washing and cleaning;
(d) Have sufficient toilet and laundry facilities, according to requirements promulgated by the health officer, to serve adequately both males and females;
(e) Have adequate heating facilities to maintain a temperature of 70° F. during cold weather, and to supply a minimum of three gallons of hot water per hour per coach space during time of peak demands;
(f) Have all rooms well ventilated, with all openings effectively screened;
(g) Have at least one slop-water closet supplied with hot and cold water, in a separate room.

SECTION VIII: WATER SUPPLY

8.1
An accessible, adequate, safe, and potable supply of water shall be provided in each trailer court, capable of furnishing a minimum of 125 gallons per day per trailer-coach space. Where a public supply of water of such quality is available, connection shall be made thereto and its supply shall be used exclusively. The development of an independent water supply to serve the trailer court shall be made only after express approval has been granted by the health officer.

8.2
The water system of the trailer court shall be connected by pipes to all buildings and all trailer-coach spaces.

8.3
All water piping shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with State and local law; the water piping system shall not be connected with non-potable or questionable water supplies, nor be subject to the hazards of backflow or back-siphonage.

8.4
Drinking fountains of a type approved by the health officer shall be made available to suitable locations in the court for public use.

8.5
Individual water-service connections which are provided for direct use by trailer coaches shall be so constructed that they will not be damaged by the parking of such coaches. The trailer-court water system shall be adequate to provide 20 pounds per square inch of pressure at all trailer-coach connections.

8.6
Where an individual water system is used to serve the trailer court, with water obtained from wells, the wells shall have been approved by the health officer, and shall have been drilled or driven. Springs or other sources of supply shall not be used except after approval by the health officer.

8.7
Every well shall be located and constructed in such a manner that neither underground nor surface contamination will reach the water supply from any source. A minimum distance of 150 feet shall be maintained between the water supply and any cesspool. A minimum distance of 100 feet shall be maintained between the water supply and any other possible source of contamination, except that sewers or pipes through which sewage may back up shall be located at least 50 feet from any well or water-suction pipeline. Where such sewers or pipes are specially constructed to provide adequate safeguards, and when specifically authorized by the health officer, such sewers or pipes through which sewage may back up may be closer than 50 feet, but not less than 30 feet, from a well.

8.8
No well-casings, pumps, pumping machinery, or suction pipes shall be located in any pit, room, or space extending below ground level, nor in any room or space above ground which is walled in or otherwise enclosed, unless such rooms, whether above or below ground, have free drainage by gravity to the surface of the ground. The floor of rooms above ground shall be at least six inches above the ground's surface. All floors shall be watertight, and sloped from the pump pedestal to the drain. The pedestal shall be 12 inches above the floor.

8.9
All water-storage reservoirs shall be watertight, and constructed of impervious material; all overflows and vents of such reservoirs shall be effectively screened. Open reservoirs are prohibited. Manholes shall be constructed with overlapping covers, so as to prevent the entrance of contaminated material. Overflow pipes from a reservoir shall not connect to any pipe in which sewage or polluted water may back up.

8.10
Underground stop- and waste-cocks shall not be installed on any connection.

SECTION IX: SEWAGE DISPOSAL

9.1
All plumbing in the trailer court shall comply with State and local plumbing laws and regulations.

9.2
Each trailer-coach space shall be provided with at least a 3-inch sewer connection. The sewer connection shall be provided with suitable fittings, so that a watertight connection can be made between the trailer-coach drain and the sewer connection. Such individual coach connections shall be so constructed that they can be closed when not linked to a coach, and shall be trapped in such a manner as to maintain them in an odor-free condition.

9.3
Sewer lines shall be constructed with the approval of the health officer, and in accordance with the recommendations of such health officer. All sewer lines shall be adequately vented, and shall be laid with sufficient earth cover to prevent breakage from traffic.

9.4
Where the sewer lines of the trailer court are not connected to a public sewer, a sewage-treatment plant approved by the health officer shall be provided. The design of such sewage-treatment plant shall be based on the ultimate maximum capacity of the trailer court. Sewage-treatment plant effluents shall not be discharged into any waters of the State except with prior approval of the appropriate State authority and the local health officer. The disposal plant shall be located where it will not create a nuisance or health hazard to the court or to the owner or occupants of any adjacent property. The approval of the health officer shall be obtained on the type of treatment proposed and on the design of the disposal plant prior to construction.

SECTION X: REFUSE DISPOSAL

10.1
The storage, collection, and disposal of refuse in the court shall be so managed as to create no health hazards, rodent harborage, insect-breeding areas, accident hazards,

or air pollution.

10.2

All refuse shall be stored in flytight, watertight, rodent-proof containers, which shall be located not more than 150 feet from any trailer-coach space. They shall be provided in sufficient number and capacity to prevent any refuse from overflowing.

10.3

Racks or holders shall be provided for all refuse containers. Such container racks or holders shall be so designed as to prevent containers from being tipped, to minimize spillage and container deterioration, and to facilitate cleaning around them.

10.4

All garbage shall be collected at least twice weekly. Rubbish shall be collected frequently enough to prevent it from overflowing available containers. Where suitable collection service is not available from municipal or private agencies, the trailer-court operator shall provide this service. All refuse shall be collected and transported in covered vehicles or covered containers.

10.5

Where collection service is not available, the trailer-court operator shall dispose of the court refuse by incineration, burial, or transporting to an approved disposal site.

10.6

Garbage shall be buried only at a place authorized by the health officer, and shall have a minimum of 12 inches of compacted earth cover placed over it.

10.7

Incinerators shall be constructed only with approval of the State and local health officers. Such approval shall be based on a review of the plans and specifications for such incinerators and approval of the site where they will be located. Such approval shall specify the type of material which may be placed in the incinerators.

10.8

Incinerators shall be fired only when attended by some person specifically authorized by the owner or operator of the trailer court.

10.9

Trash incinerators shall not be used for the disposal of garbage.

SECTION XI: INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

11.1

Insect- and rodent-control measures to safeguard public health, as recommended by the health officer, shall be applied in the trailer court.

11.2

Effective larvicidal solutions may be recommended by the health officer for fly-or mosquito-breeding areas which cannot be controlled by other, more permanent measures.

11.3

Accumulations of debris which may provide harborage for rodents shall not be permitted in the trailer court.

11.4

When rats or other rodents are known to be in the trailer court, the court operator shall take definite action, as directed by the health officer, to exterminate them.

11.5

Suitable measures recommended by the health officer shall be taken by the trailer-court operator to control other insects and obnoxious weeds.

SECTION XII: ELECTRICITY

12.1

An electrical outlet supplying at least 110 volts shall be provided for each trailer-coach space. The installation shall comply with all State and local electrical codes and ordinances. Such electrical outlets shall be weatherproof. No power line shall be permitted to lie on the ground, or to be suspended less than 18 feet above the ground.

SECTION XIII: FUEL

13.1

Liquefied petroleum gas for cooking purposes shall not be used at individual trailer-coach spaces unless the containers are properly connected by copper or other suitable metallic tubing. Liquefied petroleum gas cylinders shall be securely fastened in place, and shall be adequately protected from the weather. No cylinder containing liquefied petroleum gas shall be located in a trailer coach, nor within 5 feet of a door thereof.

SECTION XIV: FIRE PROTECTION

14.1

The court area shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the (name of political subdivision) fire-prevention authority.

14.2

Trailer-court areas shall be kept free of litter, rubbish, and other flammable materials.

14.3

Portable fire extinguishers of a type approved by the fire-prevention authority shall be kept in service buildings and in all other locations named by such fire-prevention authority, and shall be maintained in good operating condition.

14.4

Where a public water system is available to the trailer court, standard fire hydrants shall be located within 400 feet of each trailer coach.

14.5

Fires shall be made only in stoves, incinerators, and other equipment intended for such purposes.

SECTION XV: ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS: RESTRICTION OF ANIMALS AND PETS

15.1

No permanent additions of any kind shall be built onto, nor become a part of, any trailer coach. Skirting of coaches is permissible, but such skirting shall not attach the coach permanently to the ground, provide a harborage for rodents, or create a fire hazard.

15.2

The wheels of the coach shall not be removed, except temporarily when necessary for repairs. Jacks or stabilizers may be placed under the frame of the coach to prevent movement on the springs while the coach is parked and occupied.

15.3

No owner or person in charge of a dog, cat, or other pet animal shall permit it to run at large, or to commit any nuisance within the limits of any trailer court.

SECTION XVI: REGISTRATION OF OCCUPANTS: REPORTING OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

16.1

Every trailer-court owner or operator shall maintain a register containing a record of all trailer coaches and occupants using the trailer court. Such register shall be available to any authorized person inspecting the court, and shall be preserved for the period required by the health officer. Such register shall contain (1) the names and addresses of all trailer-coach occupants stopping in the court, (2) the make, model, and license number of each motor vehicle and trailer coach, (3) the State, territory, or county issuing the trailer license, and (4) the dates of arrival and departure of each trailer coach.

16.2

Every owner, operator, attendant, or other person operating a trailer court shall notify the local health officer immediately of any suspected communicable or contagious disease within the trailer court. In the case of diseases diagnosed by a physician as quarantinable, such owner, operator, attendant, or other person operating a trailer court shall not permit the departure of a trailer coach or its occupants, or the removal therefrom of clothing or other articles which have been exposed to infection, without approval of the health officer.

SECTION XVII: PENALTIES

17.1

Any person who violates any provision of this Ordinance, or any provision of any regulation adopted by the health officer pursuant to authority granted by this Ordinance, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than _____ dollars nor more than _____ dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than _____ days nor more than _____ days; and each day's failure of compliance with any such provision shall constitute a separate violation.

SECTION XVIII: CONFLICT OF ORDINANCES: EFFECT OF PARTIAL INVALIDITY

18.1

In any case where a provision of this Ordinance is found to be in conflict with a provision of any zoning, building, fire, safety, or health ordinance or code of this (name of political subdivision) existing on the effective date of this Ordinance, the provision which, in the judgment of the health officer, establishes the higher standard for the promotion and protection of the health and safety of the people shall prevail. In any case where a provision of this Ordinance is found to be in conflict with a provision of any other ordinance or code of this (name of political subdivision) existing on the effective date of this Ordinance which establishes a lower standard for the promotion and protection of the health and safety of the people, the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed to prevail, and such other ordinances or codes are hereby declared to be repealed to the extent that they may be found in conflict with this Ordinance.

[1]Since the penalties which may be prescribed for violations will be governed by State constitutional or statutory limitations, which vary from State to State, blank spaces in the penalty section of this Ordinance must be filled in by local authorities.

18.2

If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance should be declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance, which shall remain in full force, and effect; and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

SECTION XIX: EFFECTIVE DATE

19.1

This Ordinance shall be effective on and after the_____ _____day of_____, 19__.

[2]In many States, a local ordinance cannot become effective until it has been published, or until a specific period of time after adoption has elapsed, etc. Even in the absence of such requirements, however, it will probably be considered advisable to prescribe an effective date which is at least 30 to 60 days later than the date of adoption of this Ordinance, to give ample time for compliance.

APPENDIX B

A SHORT FORM DRAFT ORDINANCE GOVERNING TRAILER COURTS

[TITLE: The following is a suggested title; the actual title should conform to local requirements.]

AN ORDINANCE defining and regulating trailer courts; establishing minimum standards governing the construction and maintenance of trailer courts; establishing minimum standards governing the provided utilities and facilities, and other physical things and conditions to make trailer courts safe, sanitary, and fit for human habitation; fixing the responsibilities and duties of owners and operators of trailer courts; authorizing the inspection of trailer courts; and fixing penalties for violations.

Be it, therefore, ordained by the (name of political subdivision) as follows:

SECTION I: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Ordinance, the following words and phrases shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section:

Health Officer shall mean the legally designated health authority of the (name of political subdivision) or his authorized representative.

Permit shall mean a written permit issued by the health officer permitting the trailer court to operate under this Ordinance and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Trailer Court shall mean any plot of ground upon which two or more trailer coaches, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes, are located.

Trailer Coach shall mean any vehicle used, or so constructed as to permit its being used, as a conveyance upon the public streets or highways and duly licensable as such, and constructed in such a manner as will permit occupancy thereof as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons.

Dependent Trailer Coach shall mean a trailer coach which does not have a toilet and a bathtub or shower.

Independent Trailer Coach shall mean a trailer coach that has a toilet and a bathtub or shower.

Trailer-Coach Space shall mean a plot of ground within a trailer court designated for the accommodation of one trailer coach.

Service Building shall mean a building housing toilet facilities for men and women, with slop-water closet and laundry facilities, and with separate bath or shower accommodations.

SECTION II: PERMITS

It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, maintain, operate, or alter any trailer court within the limits of (name of political subdivision) unless he holds a valid permit issued annually by the health officer in the name of such person for the specific trailer court. The health officer is authorized to issue, suspend, or revoke permits in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance and regulations promulgated thereunder.

SECTION III: INSPECTION

The health officer is hereby authorized and directed to make inspections to determine the condition of trailer courts located within (name of political subdivision), in order that he may perform his duty of safeguarding the health and safety of occupants of trailer courts and of the general public. The health officer shall have the power to enter at reasonable times upon any private or public property for the purpose of inspecting and investigating conditions relating to the enforcement of this Ordinance or of regulations promulgated thereunder.

SECTION IV: ADOPTION OF REGULATIONS

The health officer is hereby authorized to make and, after public hearing, to adopt such written regulations as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance: *Provided*, That such regulations shall not be in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance. Such regulations shall have the same force and effect as the provisions of this Ordinance, and the penalty for violation thereof shall be the same as the penalty for violation of the provisions of this Ordinance, as hereinafter provided.

SECTION V: LOCATION, SPACE, AND GENERAL LAYOUT

The trailer court shall be located on a well-drained site, shall be so located that its drainage will not endanger any water supply, and shall be in conformity with a plan approved by the health officer. The health officer shall promulgate regulations for trailer-court location and plan approval, which shall provide for adequate drainage, space, lighting, safety, service buildings and other sanitary facilities necessary to protect the public health and prevent nuisances.

SECTION VI: SERVICE BUILDINGS

Each trailer court shall be provided with one or more service buildings adequately equipped with flush-type toilet fixtures. No service building shall contain less than two toilets for women, one toilet for males, one lavatory and shower for each sex, one urinal for males, one laundry tray, and one slop-water closet. Dependent trailer coaches shall be parked not more than 200 feet from the service building.

Service buildings shall:

(a) Be located 15 feet or more from any trailer-coach space;

(b) Be of permanent construction, and be adequately lighted;

(c) Be of moisture-resistant material, to permit frequent washing and cleaning;

(d) Have sufficient toilet and laundry facilities, according to requirements promulgated by the health officer, to serve adequately both males and females;

(e) Have adequate heating facilities to maintain a temperature of 70° F during cold weather, and to supply a minimum of three gallons of hot water per hour per coach space during time of peak demands;

(f) Have all rooms well ventilated, with all openings effectively screened;

(g) Have at least one slop-water closet, supplied with hot and cold water, in a separate room.

SECTION VII: WATER SUPPLY

An accessible, adequate, safe, and potable supply of water shall be provided in each trailer court, capable of furnishing a minimum of 125 gallons per day per trailer-coach space. Where a public supply of water of such quality is available, connection shall be made thereto and its supply shall be used exclusively. The development of an independent water supply to serve the trailer court shall be made only after express approval has been granted by the health officer.

SECTION VIII: PLUMBING

All plumbing in the trailer court shall comply with State and local plumbing laws and regulations.

SECTION IX: SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Trailer courts shall be served by a public sewer system, or by a private disposal system which has the approval of the health officer. Each trailer-coach space shall be provided with a satisfactory sewer connection. All sewage-disposal apparatus, including appurtenances thereto, shall be provided, maintained, and operated so as not to create a nuisance or health hazard.

SECTION X: REFUSE DISPOSAL

The storage, collection, and disposal of refuse in the court shall be so managed as to create no health hazards, rodent harborage, insect-breeding areas, accident hazards, or air pollution. All refuse shall be stored in flytight, watertight, rodentproof containers, which shall be provided in sufficient number and capacity to prevent any refuse from overflowing. Satisfactory container racks or holders shall be provided, and shall be located not more than 150 feet from any trailer-coach space.

SECTION XI: INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

Insect- and rodent-control measures to safeguard public health, as recommended by the health officer, shall be applied in the trailer court.

SECTION XII: ELECTRICITY

An electrical outlet supplying at least 110 volts shall be provided for each trailer-coach space. The installation shall comply with all State and local electrical codes and ordinances. Such electrical outlets shall be weatherproof. No power line shall be permitted to lie on the ground, or to be suspended less than 18 feet above the ground.

SECTION XIII: FUEL

Liquefied petroleum gas for cooking purposes shall not be used at individual trailer coach spaces unless the containers are properly connected by copper or other suitable metallic tubing. Liquefied petroleum gas cylinders shall be securely fastened in place, and adequately protected from the weather. No cylinder containing liquefied petroleum gas shall be located in a trailer coach, nor within 5 feet of a door thereof.

SECTION XIV: FIRE PROTECTION

The court area shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the (name of political subdivision) fire-prevention authority.

SECTION XV: ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS: RESTRICTION OF ANIMALS AND PETS

No permanent additions of any kind shall be built onto, nor become a part of, any trailer coach. Skirting of coaches is permissible, but such skirting shall not permanently attach the coach to the ground, provide a harborage for rodents, or create a fire hazard. The wheels of the coach shall not be removed, except temporarily when necessary for repairs. Jacks or stabilizers may be placed under the frame of the coach to prevent movement on the springs while the coach is parked and occupied. No owner or person in charge of a dog, cat, or other pet animal shall permit it to run at large, or to commit any nuisance within the limits of any trailer court.

SECTION XVI: REGISTRATION OF OCCUPANTS; REPORTING OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Every trailer-court owner or operator shall maintain a register containing a record of all trailer coaches and occupants using the trailer court. Such register shall be available to any authorized person inspecting the court, and shall be preserved for the period required by the health officer. Such register shall contain (1) the names and addresses of all trailer-coach occupants stopping in the court, (2) the make, model, and license number of each motor vehicle and trailer coach, (3) the State, territory, or county issuing the trailer license, and (4) the dates of arrival and departure of each trailer coach. Every owner, operator, attendant, or other person operating a trailer court shall notify the local health officer immediately of any suspected communicable or contagious disease within the trailer court. In the case of diseases diagnosed by a physician as quarantinable, such owner, operator, attendant, or other person operating a trailer court shall not permit the departure of a trailer coach or it occupants, or the removal therefrom of clothing or other articles which have been exposed to infection, without approval of the health officer.

SECTION XVII: PENALTIES[1]

Any person who violates any provision of this Ordinance, or any provision of any regulation adopted by the health officer pursuant to authority granted by this Ordinance, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not less than _____ dollars nor more than _____ dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than _____ days nor more than _____ days; and each day's failure of compliance with any such provision shall constitute a separate violation.

SECTION XVIII: CONFLICT OF ORDINANCES: EFFECT OF PARTIAL INVALIDITY

In any case where a provision of this Ordinance is found to be in conflict with a provision of any zoning, building, fire, safety, or health ordinance or code of this (name of political subdivision) existing on the effective date of this Ordinance, the provision which establishes the higher standard for the promotion and protection of the health and safety of the people shall prevail. In any case where a provision of this Ordinance is found to be in conflict with a provision of any other ordinance or code of this (name of political subdivision) existing on the effective date of this Ordinance which establishes a lower standard for the promotion and protection of the health and safety of the people, the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed to prevail, and such other ordinances or codes are hereby declared to be repealed to the extent that they may be found in conflict with this Ordinance. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance should be declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance, which shall remain in full force and effect; and to this end, the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

SECTION XIX: EFFECTIVE DATE[2]

This Ordinance shall be effective on and after the_____ _____day of_____, 19___.

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[1]Since the penalties which may be prescribed for violations will be governed by State constitutional or statutory limitations, which vary from State to State, blank spaces in the penalty section of this Ordinance must be filled in by local authorities.

[2]In many States, a local ordinance cannot become effective until it has been published, or until a specific period of time after adoption has elapsed, etc. Even in the absence of such requirements, however, it will probably be considered advisable to prescribe an effective date which is at least 30 to 60 days later than the date of adoption of this Ordinance, to give ample time for compliance.

APPENDIX C

REGULATIONS GOVERNING TRAILER COURTS

SECTION I — DEFINITIONS

Health Officer is the legally designated health authority of the political subdivision or his authorized representative.

Trailer Coach is any vehicle used, or so constructed as to permit its being used, as a conveyance upon the public streets or highways and duly licensable as such, and constructed in such a manner as will permit occupancy thereof as a dwelling or sleeping place for one or more persons.

Trailer Court is any plot of ground upon which two or more trailer coaches, occupied for dwelling or sleeping purposes, are located.

Trailer-Coach Space is a plot of ground within a trailer court, designated for the accommodation of one trailer coach.

Dependent Trailer Coach is a trailer coach which does not have a toilet and a bathtub or shower.

Independent Trailer Coach is a trailer coach that has a toilet and a bathtub or shower.

Service Building is a building housing separate toilet and bathing facilities for men and women, and also having laundry facilities and slop-water closet.

SECTION II — PERMITS

It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, maintain, operate, or alter any trailer court within the limits of (name of political subdivision) unless he holds a valid permit issued annually by the health officer in the name of such person for the specific trailer court. All applications for permits shall be made to the health officer, who shall issue a permit upon compliance by the applicant with the provisions of these regulations. No permit shall be transferable. Every person holding such a permit shall give notice in writing to the health officer within twenty-four hours after having sold, transferred, given away, or otherwise disposed of, interest in or control of any trailer court. Such notice shall include the name and address of the person succeeding to the ownership or control of such trailer court.

A complete plan, for the purpose of obtaining a permit to be issued by the health officer, shall show:

(a) The area and dimensions of the tract of land;
(b) The location of the service building or buildings and any other proposed structures;
(c) The location and width of roadways and walkways;
(d) The location of water and sewer lines;
(e) Plans and specifications of all buildings and other improvements constructed or to be constructed within the trailer court.

SECTION III — INSPECTION

The health officer is hereby authorized and directed to make inspections to determine the condition of trailer courts located within (name of political subdivision), in order that he may perform his duty of safeguarding the health and safety of occupants of trailer courts and of the general public.

Whenever, upon inspection of any trailer court, the health officer finds that conditions or practices exist which are in violation of any provision of these regulations, the health officer shall give notice in writing to the person to whom the permit was issued; and unless such conditions or practices are corrected within a reasonable period of time, to be determined by the health officer, the permit shall be suspended. At the end of such period, the health officer shall reinspect such trailer court, and if such conditions or practices shall not have been corrected, he shall give notice in writing to the person to whom the permit is issued that the permit has been suspended. Upon receipt of notice of suspension, such person shall cease operation of such trailer court.

SECTION IV — SITE PROVISIONS

The trailer court must be well-drained, not adjacent to swamps or marshes, and adequately lighted at night.

Each trailer-coach space shall contain a minimum of one thousand square feet, shall be at least 25 feet wide, and shall have its boundaries clearly defined. The space shall abut on a driveway not less than 20 feet in width, which shall have unobstructed access to a public street or highway. Trailer coaches shall be parked on each space so that there will be at least 15 feet of clearance between coaches, 10 feet between coaches and any adjoining property line, 25 feet between coaches and any public street or highway, and 15 feet between coaches and any building or structure. No greater number of coaches shall be allowed than the number of trailer-coach spaces available therefor.

Sufficient area shall be provided for the parking of at least one motor vehicle for each trailer-coach space. Motor vehicles shall not be parked between trailer coaches.

A separate area shall be provided for recreational purposes. This area shall be in a location not subject to traffic hazards, and shall provide 100 square feet of open area for each trailer-coach space.

SECTION V — SERVICE BUILDINGS

Each trailer court shall be provided with one or more service buildings adequately equipped with flush-type fixtures. No service building shall contain less than two toilets for females, one toilet for males, two lavatories and one shower for each sex, a urinal for males, a laundry tray, and a slop-water closet. To serve more than 20 dependent trailer coaches, additional fixtures shall be provided in the ratios mentioned below.

Toilet facilities for females shall consist of at least one flush-type water closet for every 10 dependent trailer coaches; toilet facilities for males shall consist of one flush-type water closet or urinal for every 10 dependent trailer coaches. Urinals shall be substituted for not more than ⅓ of the toilet fixtures required for men. Each water closet shall be in a private compartment.

Toilet facilities for males and females shall be separated, if located in the same building, by a sound-resistant wall.

A lavatory for each sex shall be provided for every 10 dependent trailer coaches. A bathtub or shower for each sex shall be provided for every 20 dependent trailer coaches. Each bathtub or shower shall be in a separate compartment.

Laundry facilities shall be provided in the ratio of one unit for every 20 trailer-coach spaces. Drying space in the ratio of 50 feet to each coach space, or other adequate clothes-drying facilities, shall be provided to accommodate the laundry of the trailer-court occupants.

A slop-water closet shall be provided in a separate room in the service building.

Each service building shall:

(a) Be located not more than 200 feet from any dependent trailer coach, and at least 15 feet from any trailer coach;
(b) Be of permanent construction, and shall be provided with adequate light, heat, and ventilation;
(c) Have its interior of moisture-resistant material, to permit frequent washing and cleaning;
(d) Have all rooms well-ventilated, with all openings effectively screened.

SECTION VI — WATER SUPPLY

An adequate and safe supply of water under pressure shall be supplied to each trailer court. The source and distribution system shall be approved by the health officer. Each trailer-coach space shall have a water-supply outlet. An adequate supply of hot and cold water shall be provided at all times in each service building.

SECTION VII — SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Waste from toilets, slop-water closets, bathtubs, showers, lavatories and laundries shall be discharged either into a public sewerage system or into a private sewerage system and disposal plant. The method of disposal shall be of such as to meet with the approval of the health authority. Each trailer-coach space shall have a trapped sewer inlet to receive all trailer-coach wastes.

SECTION VIII — REFUSE DISPOSAL

The storage, collection, and disposal of refuse shall be so managed as to avoid a health hazard or an odor nuisance. Refuse containers shall be provided, in adequate numbers, within 150 feet of each trailer coach. Garbage shall be collected at least twice a week.

SECTION IX — INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL

The trailer court shall be kept free of rubbish, and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times. All harborage places for rodents or hosts of insect vectors shall be eliminated. All breeding places for flies and mosquitoes shall be eliminated or effectively treated.

SECTION X — ELECTRICITY

All electrical wiring in the trailer court shall comply with State and local regulations. Each trailer-coach space shall be provided with a 110-volt electrical outlet.

SECTION XI — PLUMBING

The plumbing in any trailer court shall comply with State and local regulations.

SECTION XII — FIRE PROTECTION

Every trailer court shall be kept free of flammable material at all times. Hoses and portable fire extinguishers shall be available in good repair, for use in fighting fires.

Fires shall be made only in stoves, incinerators, or other equipment designed for that purpose.

SECTION XIII — ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS: RESTRICTION OF ANIMALS AND PETS

No permanent additions of any kind shall be built onto, or become a part of, any trailer coach. Skirting of coaches is permissible, but such skirting shall not permanently attach the coach to the ground, provide a harborage for rodents, or create a fire hazard.

The wheels of any trailer coach shall not be removed, except temporarily when necessary for repair. Jacks or stabilizers may be used under the trailer coach to prevent movement on the springs when the coach is parked and occupied.

No dogs, cats, or other pet animals shall be permitted to roam at large in the trailer court.

SECTION XIV — MISCELLANEOUS LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In addition to the requirements set forth in these regulations, all trailer courts and facilities shall be established and constructed in compliance with all existing State and local statutes, ordinances, codes, and regulations.

SECTION XV — REGISTRATION OF OCCUPANTS

Every trailer-court owner or operator shall maintain a register containing a record of all trailer coaches and occupants using the trailer court. Such register shall be available to any authorized person inspecting the court, and shall be preserved for the period required by the health officer. Such register shall contain (1) the names and addresses of all trailer-court occupants, (2) the make, model, and license number of each motor vehicle and trailer coach, (3) the State, territory, or county issuing the trailer license, and (4) the dates of arrival and departure of each trailer coach.

SECTION XVI — COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

It shall be the duty of all trailer-court managers to report immediately to the health officer all known or suspected cases of communicable disease.

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